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"If I had my will it would be advertised on every street corner. The name or formula that has rheumatism and fails to keep and use Sloan's Liniment is like a drowning man refusing a rope." — J. J. Fox, Dyke, Lakewood, N. J.

### Sloan's Liniment



for  
RHEUMATISM  
SPRAINS  
SORE MUSCLES



## Conquest of Orient Railway Opens Vast Treasure House of Supplies to Central Powers

Washington, Nov. 17.—With the conquest and opening up of the connecting link in the Orient railway between Belgrade and Sofia by the Teutonic and Bulgarian allies, a vast storehouse rich in much-needed raw materials has been made accessible for the supply of the hard-pressed central powers. Probably the most important feature of this accomplishment is the bringing of the Austro-Hungarian and German nations into communication with lands where are found minerals and products in agriculture in abundance; though the control of the Orient railway also enables the remanufacturing of Turkey and the transportation of German troops to territories threateningly near the Suez canal. A sketch of the stores of Asia Minor, or Anatolia, upon which the Germans will very be able to draw, is contained in a bulletin just issued by the National Geographic society. The bulletin reads:

The mineral and agricultural wealth of Turkey in Asia is very great. This wealth, however, is largely of the potential kind, for, except in limited areas, agriculture is carried on according to primitive methods while, for the most part, the mineral stores have been left untouched. Among the minerals known to exist in considerable quantities are iron, copper, nickel, lead, manganese, silver, sulphur, coal, antimony, arsenic, emery, fuller's earth, gold, kaolin, zinc, alum, asbestos, rock salt, boracite, chrome and mercury. Of these resources the copper stores will likely be the most prized by the Germans, though little has been done under Turkish administration toward exploiting the copper. The reserves of Anatolian copper are said to be large.

Wheat, corn and barley are grown in large quantities in Asia Minor, and in normal times much of the surplus barley has been exported to Great Britain, where it has been used for brewing. There is a considerable surplus of wheat, which should relieve the reported meat scarcity in the mills of the central powers. The west coast of Asia Minor is noted for the fruits that ripen in its Mediterranean climate. Here is grown an important part of the world's raisin crop. Olives and figs, also, thrive along the Aegean coast. Where hot summers sweater over the northern Anatolia coasts some of the finest Turkish tobacco is raised, which, in all likelihood, is now a rare luxury among German smokers. A sort of tobacco is grown in Germany, a pale, insipid, unfragrant leaf, which bears little resemblance to the rich tobacco of America, Turkey and the East Indies. Great quantities of hazel nuts are among the exports of this area, and cotton, another staple which the Germans are said to be greatly in need of, is grown in the districts of Kars and Ard in the west and on the

Cilician plain in the southeast. All through Turkey in Asia there has been but little accomplished toward building up a manufacturing industry. Olive oil soap is extensively manufactured at Smyrna; carpets are woven in various places; mostly produced, and cigarettes are made in large numbers. In Syria there are important weaving, dyeing and tanning industries at Aleppo and Antakya and there is some small manufacture in Mesopotamia.

The principal exports of Asia Minor are raisins, tobacco, figs, barley, liquors, wool, hides, cotton and skins. Owing to the backward organization of the country it is difficult to assign any values to the annual exports of these articles which would be worth considering. The leading exports of Syria include lemons, oranges, sausine, soap, silk, barley and liquorice, while Mesopotamia exports large shipments of dates, wool, barley, wheat and opium. Yemens, in Arabia, the land which is mostly a desert, exports the famed Mocha coffee. Coffee is said to be very scarce in Germany now. Dates are very scarce in Germany now. Dates of any importance.

The climate of Syria is of the extreme Mediterranean type, and most of the soil is fertile. In great part, however, it remains unworked. Silk worms are raised in many parts of the land, and, before the war's outbreak, most of the silk was sent for manufacture to Lyon, France. Some silk is spun in Syria. Cotton is an important crop around Idlib, and a surplus grain crop is raised. Much of once fertile Mesopotamia is now desert. The old irrigation systems have fallen to decay, and, where forty centuries ago the land was fruitful, today it is merely wastage. In some areas, wheat, barley and beans are grown for export. The date palms and the sheep herd, however, are the main elements in present-day Mesopotamia agriculture."

### Acute Articular Rheumatism

The exact cause of rheumatism is unknown, though it is generally believed to be due to an excess of uric acid in the blood. It may be also said with equal truth that no one can say with certainty what causes it in all cases. In fact the literature of rheumatism shows that there are but few drugs which have not been given a trial. In the case of acute articular rheumatism, camphor oil has been used with the utmost satisfaction; others have found the same relief to be of a great disappointment. All physicians, however, agree that every form of treatment is aided by the administration of some remedy to relieve the pain and quiet the nervous system. The opinion of thousands of practitioners when they say that Anti-Kamsa Tablets should be given preference over all other forms of treatment.

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## BEAUTIFUL MAIDENS DANCE BEFORE GUESTS OF YOSHIMITO

Yet Another Magnificent Celebration in Kyoto Last Night in Honor of the Coronation.

### AMERICAN MINISTER AN HONORED GUEST

Interesting Ceremonial Carried Out by Pretty Peeresses for Special Edification of Foreigners.

Kyoto, Nov. 18.—Five beautiful Japanese maidens, peeresses of the realm, wearing rich and brilliant kimono, danced tonight an ancient dance of old Japan at a great state feast held to celebrate the coronation of Emperor Yoshihito. The emperor himself was there and several thousand people were gathered about the banquet board as his personal guests. Prominent among the foreign guests, who included the members of the diplomatic corps, was George W. Guthrie, the American ambassador, and Mrs. Guthrie.

The pretty peeresses and their dance formed but one of several features calculated to impress this historic feast upon the memories of the guests, especially the foreign guests. Their dance is known as the "Gosechi." Other dances were the "Kume" and "Fuzoku," ancient musical themes played in the court from the earliest ages on felicitous occasions.

Tonight's feast, which was also in celebration of the grand harvest festival held two days ago, was given in the Bursukan hall, situated on the ground of the Nijo palace. The participants included high officers, civil and military, peers, members of the diet, other dignitaries, as well as the members of the diplomatic corps and their wives in full evening dress, the officers of the army and navy appearing in uniform. The guests were ushered to the hall through the five doors leading thereto.

Bursukan hall, newly erected for the court banquets, occupies a special enclosure of the Nijo, or detached, palace. The building was really a series of halls arranged to provide for the reception of guests and the imperial family as well as for their sleeping.

The main hall was a spacious rectangular building, with a four-story tower and with a veranda to the south approached by steps from the garden. Around the interior of the hall a beautiful railing of red lacquer. In the centre, on an elevated platform, stood the throne of the emperor. To the east and west were seats for the empress, who was not present, and for the crown prince. On the thrones were chair and red lacquered tables for the service of the drums, harp, flute and flageolet.

While the long list of dainties was furnished the guests, they were regaled by the "Fuzoku" dance, given by eight courtiers wearing the former costumes of centuries ago.

They were led to the stage by the governors of the prefectures, where the sacred rice fields are located, and they danced to the tunes of the ancient folk-lure songs of the rice regions.

The "Gosechi" reserved for the emperor was followed with profound interest, and the noble performers were overwhelmed with applause, led by the emperor himself. The "Gosechi" dance is supposed to date back about twelve centuries. The story goes that the Emperor Tenmu was playing on a zuto, an old hand-wound musical instrument, one day when a strange looking cloud made its appearance over the top of the mountain in front of the palace. In this cloud the emperor saw a beautiful angel dancing to the strains of his music. The angel, by turning the sleeves of her robe five times, caused the name "gosechi" to appear. And so the dance came into history.

In ancient times the dancing party was made up of two daughters of governors and three daughters of court nobles. From the very first it has been located that their mother was young, beautiful and unmarried. The night's dancers were attired in numerous gay robes, worn particularly ornate hair pins and pearl collars.

When the music was concluded a chamberlain proceeded to the imperial dais and presented a silver flower to the emperor, according to the ancient traditional formalities of the court. The design was the cherry blossom. Similar flowers were then presented to the crown prince, the princes and princesses of the blood, foreign envoys and representatives, dignitaries and all participants as souvenirs of the happy event.

To the foreigners particularly the function was absolutely interesting and enjoyable. At the end of the function the imperial host retired from the half tier, accompanied by his retinue, and was then followed by his guests.

Within ten minutes after an application of Dandrine you can not find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Dandrine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No dandruff, dull, faded, brittle and soraggy, just moisten a cloth with Dandrine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable lustre, softness and lustrousness.

Get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Dandrine from any drug store or Dandrine counter, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all you surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Dandrine.

## HIGHWAY TO ORIENT GREAT STAKE IN STRUGGLE IN BALKANS

Shift of Balkan Issue From Local to International Stage Natural Outcome of the World Conflict.

### BULGARIA CONSIDERS HERSELF THE GOAT

Associated Press Given Semi-official Statement by Legation in Paris, Setting Forth Her Side.

Associated Press Correspondent

Paris, Oct. 30.—The Balkan question, formerly internal with Macedonia as the chief stake and the states ranged against each other or against Turkey over this rich bone of contention, has undergone a complete change within the past few months.

Some of this Macedonian issue still remains between Bulgaria and Serbia, but it is almost lost in a far greater issue, international instead of internal, as the two great warring elements in Europe have suddenly recognized these little Balkan states controlled the high-road from northern Europe to the Orient—the link between Germany and Austria in the north and that vast vista of sleeping power in the southeast, Turkey and the Dardanelles, Egypt and the Suez canal, Asia Minor and the Persian gulf, and the overland route straight from Berlin to the Far East.

So that the petty Balkan disputes which have been going on for years are now suddenly merged into a greater international drama, in which the Balkans are a mere incident, the supreme issues now being:

For the Quadruple Allies.—To hold the Balkan states intact as far as possible, as a solid wall or buffer between the Austro-Germans in the north and their imperial goal in the south, Turkey, the Dardanelles, Egypt and the East.

For Austria-Germany.—To divide the Balkans as much as possible, state against state, with a predominating state, Bulgaria, favorable to the Austro-German aim of a direct route from Germany to Turkey and the Orient.

This shift of the Balkan issue, making it part of a great international game instead of a petty struggle of small states, has come about within the last four months. The allied powers were slow in realizing it and their negotiations with Bulgaria cut off. Serbia got up to a recent date treated the question on the old fight over territory in Macedonia. But all the time Germany was setting the scenes in the larger drama—the winning of Bulgaria and the linking of the central powers to Turkey and the Near East.

Each of the Balkan states has a number of issues involved in the new struggle. Some explanation of these has been gathered from official and diplomatic sources—Serbian, Bulgarian, Greek and Ottoman—and other available quarters, showing the respective viewpoints about as follows:

Bulgaria considers herself the aggrieved party of the Indians. She claims to have done most of the fighting against Turkey over Macedonia, and to have received no benefit from the recent, the bolt-holding to Serbia and Greece, which Bulgaria claims did not do the hard fighting.

The Bulgarian legation furnished the Associated Press with a prompt review of its case, showing the following distribution of the territory taken from Turkey:

"Serbia, with the smallest territory before the war, received 39,000 square kilometers, of which 15,000 were fertile, and added 1,280,000 to her population.

"Greece, next smallest in area and population, gained 24,000 square kilometers, of which 18,000 were fertile, and added 1,600,000 to her population.

"Bulgaria, the largest in area and population, received only 15,000 square kilometers, of which none were fertile, and added only 100,000 to its population. Then follows this explosive official statement:

"Is this possible? Yes! And because of it this is what Bulgaria demands. She is not satisfied with such a division; she demands a new one, she wants her ears to proposals of a Balkan union in which she pays all the expense."

Bulgaria has issued another pamphlet, printed at the royal printing establishment at Sofia, entitled, "How the Serbs Behave in Macedonia," giving detailed accounts of alleged atrocities in Serbia's part of Macedonia against priests of the Bulgarian state church. These accounts are horrifying in the extreme, alleging that in some cases Bulgarians were crucified, others buried alive, others tortured until they died, with names and places. This pamphlet is given as an evidence of Bulgaria's claim that her people in Macedonia are being crushed.

Another of Bulgaria's allegations is that Rumania took 8,370 square kilometers of Bulgaria's Black sea front while her hands were tied during the struggle with Turkey. This Black sea country added 200,000 people to Rumania's population. The people are Bulgarians, according to Bulgaria, and she wants them back, and the Black sea front too.

Aside from these official claims, there are reports of other aspirations of Bulgaria. King Ferdinand is said to foreseen another great Byzantine empire in southeastern Europe, with himself as the first czar of Byzantium. The realization of this dream would mean the absorption of the Balkan states into Bulgaria, and her evolution into an empire stretching to the Bosphorus. Cherif Paşa, the Turk-

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mining or other, should be judged upon on our own merits, and no one can honestly deny that mining, where there is mineral of sufficient value and quantity, is one of the highest and safest industries of the world.

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These tests have shown values of more than \$6,000 to the ton of 20 to 25 percent, and of over \$8,000 to the ton of 24 to 27 percent.

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